# 探究 DEN 诱导大鼠肝癌-炎癌模型中尿液蛋白质组的变化

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#### 摘要:

[目的]通过 DEN 诱导的肝癌-炎癌模型,观察疾病不同阶段尿液蛋白质组动态变化过程。

[方法]本研究腹腔注射 DEN 构建大鼠肝癌-炎癌模型,每周收集尿液,通过液相色谱联用质谱(LC-MS/MS)鉴定差异蛋白,使用 IPA 软件对差异蛋白进行生物学通路的分析,观察大鼠肝癌-炎癌模型中疾病不同阶段尿蛋白变化情况。

[结果] 15 只实验大鼠通过 DEN 诱导,构建了从肝炎-肝硬化-肝癌疾病模型的不同时期,并且每只大鼠由于个体差异出现了疾病进展快慢不同的现象。每只大鼠在不同疾病时间点都出现了较多的差异蛋白,不同大鼠的差异蛋白都富集到了相同的与肝脏损伤、炎症病变有关、与肿瘤的发生有关、与肿瘤潜在的治疗靶点有关的生物学通路。

[讨论]我们可以在肝癌-炎癌模型各阶段观察到尿液蛋白质组不同的变化,并且不同大鼠由于个体差异会出现疾病进展不同的现象,这提示我们之后需要更加注意检测的个体化、精准化。

关键词:蛋白质组学;尿液;炎癌模型;肝癌

# To explore the changes of the urinary proteome in DEN

# induced liver cancer-inflammatory cancer model in rats

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#### Abstract:

[Objective] Through the liver cancer—inflammatory cancer model induced by DEN, observe the dynamic change process of urine proteome at different stages of the disease.

[Methods] In this study, a rat liver cancer—inflammatory cancer model was constructed by intraperitoneal injection of DEN, urine was collected weekly, and differential proteins were identified by liquid chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS), and the biological pathways of differential proteins were analyzed using IPA software. To observe the changes in urine protein at different stages of the disease in the rat liver cancer—inflammatory cancer model.

[Results] Fifteen experimental rats were induced by DEN to construct different stages of the hepatitis-cirrhosis-liver cancer disease model, and each rat had a different disease progression due to individual differences. Each rat has more differential proteins at different disease time points. The differential proteins of different rats are enriched in the same biological pathways related to liver injury, inflammatory lesions, tumor occurrence, and potential therapeutic targets of the tumor.

[Discussion] We can observe different changes of urine proteome in each stage of the liver cancer inflammatory cancer model, and different rats will have different disease progression due to individual differences, which suggests that we need to pay more attention to the individualization and accuracy of detection in the future.

Keywords: Proteomics; Urine; Inflammatory cancer model; Liver cancer

# 1 引言

尿液是经血液过滤后形成的代谢废物,不受稳态机制的调节,能够富集机体为维持稳态而排出的各种变化。因此,尿液比血液更快、更灵敏地反映机体的变化,是挖掘早期疾病标志物的重要来源【1,2】。在已有的研究中,肺纤维化【3】、星状细胞瘤【3】、胰腺癌【4】、膀胱癌【5】等,都在尿液中发现了明显的差异蛋白。此外,尿液还具有无创、大量、连续收集的优点。因此,我们认为尿液是寻找生物标志物良好的生物学来源。使用动物模型,可以排除大量复杂因素的影响,将影响因素降到最低【6】。通过二乙基亚硝胺(DEN)诱导动物肝癌的发生,不同于以往的接种癌细胞的直接肝癌造模,炎癌模型模拟了人类从肝炎到肝硬化到肝癌的一步步进程,所以对于寻找人的肝癌早期标志物具有更加重要的实用意义。

肝癌是非常常见的一种恶性肿瘤,其发病过程隐匿,病程时间短,发病率和死亡率却相对较高<sup>[7]</sup>。在世界各国,肝癌均有发生,每年发病人数可达 62.6万,死亡人数高达 58.9万,是居全球第六位的常见肿瘤,并且在肿瘤死亡率中高居第三<sup>[8]</sup>。这说明了肝癌严重威胁着人类的健康和生命。我国是肝癌的高发病率国家之一,每年大约有 10 万余人死于原发性肝癌。全球 80%的肝癌的发生,与感染引起的隐匿性肝炎及慢性病毒性肝炎,由此导致的肝脏炎性反应、肝纤维化及肝脏再生结节直接相关<sup>[9]</sup>。因此,早诊断、早治疗,对提高肝癌患者的生存至关重要。作为死亡率排名第三的癌症,由于目前尚没有有效的治疗措施,如何有效的预防肝癌的发生成了现在的一大难题。

二乙基亚硝胺作为一种亚硝胺类,不仅是一种强化学致癌物,而且是生活中非常容易见到的食品污染物之一,食物、化妆品、啤酒、香烟中都含有亚硝胺。我们通过二乙基亚硝胺诱导肝癌模型的方式,可以确定动物肝癌以及癌前病变各个阶段的发病时间,是一种可靠的诱癌生物模型。

本研究中,我们构建大鼠的肝癌-炎癌模型,每周收集尿液。并分别在不同时间节点进行取血、取组织,分别通过血液的生化指标和肝脏组织的 EE 切片来确定大鼠的病理进程。将收集到的尿液进行质谱分析,探究病情进展过程中尿液蛋白质组的变化以及相关生物学通路的变化,为肝癌的临床诊断乃至治疗靶点的寻找提供线索和依据。

# 2 材料与方法

# 2.1 实验动物及模型构建

20 只 180g 的雄性 Wistar 大鼠购自北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司,按照 50mg/kg 的剂量每周对大鼠进行二乙基亚硝胺(DEN)腹腔注射,期间按照 12 小时正常光暗循环、温度为(22℃±1℃)、湿度为(65% - 70%)的标准条件进行饲养。每周进行一次尿液收集,在注射前(第 0 周)和注射后第 4、12、16、18 周对大鼠进行取血肝功检测和取肝脏组织 IE 切片判断模型进展情况。所有实验操作符合动物伦理审查标准。动物许可证为 SCXK(京)2016-0006。所有实验均经北京协和医学院基础医学研究所机构动物护理使用与福利委员会批准(动物福利保障编号: ACUC-A02-2014-007)

# 2.2 血生化检测

为方便判断大鼠肝癌-炎癌模型的进展情况以及炎癌模型各个阶段的血液变化情况,我们分别在二乙基亚硝胺腹腔注射之前(第 0 周)和注射后第 4 周、第 12 周、第 16 周、第 18 周,用 2%的戊巴比妥钠按照 0.2m1/100g 的剂量腹腔注射麻醉大鼠,腹主动脉取血 2m1。全血按照 3000rpm,10min,4  $\mathbb{C}$  的条件离心取血清。测定血清中谷丙转氨酶(ALT)、谷草转氨酶(AST)、碱性磷酸酶(ALP)、总蛋白(TP)、白蛋白(ALB)的变化情况。

## 2.3 组织病理切片

对腹主动脉取血之后的 wistar 大鼠进行心脏灌注处理。从左心尖部位进针到主动脉,快速灌注生理盐水,同时在右心耳处剪一个小口,大概灌注生理盐水 60ml 之后,流出液体变为无色,开始改换 4%多聚甲醛。对灌注完成的大鼠,取肝脏观察肝脏大体情况。之后,取肝脏组织进行 HE 切片,通过 Image Scope 软件观察病理切片,判断大鼠肝癌-炎癌模型的病情进展情况。

#### 2.4 尿液收集及样品处理

### (1) 尿液收集

我们每周对大鼠进行二乙基亚硝胺腹腔注射和尿液收集,为尽量避免药物本身对于尿蛋白的影响。我们在每次腹腔注射 6 天以后,下一次腹腔注射之前,收集该次的尿液。每只大鼠在代谢笼中过夜收集尿液 10 小时,期间不提供水和食物。第二天早上将收集到的尿液立即放置于-80℃条件下进行保存,等待后续实验。

## (2) 尿蛋白提取和酶切

尿蛋白提取: 尿液按照 12000g,40min,4℃的条件离心取上清;将上清液每管 500ul 转移到新的 EP 管里,按照上清: 乙醇=1:3 的比例加入预冷乙醇,搅拌均匀;在-20℃条件下过夜 12h;第二天将溶液混匀,按照 12000g,30 min,4℃条件离心弃上清、留沉淀,倒扣滤纸,吹风机冷风吹干;加入裂解液37.5ul,用枪头吹匀直到无沉淀为止,按照 12000g,30 min,4℃条件离心,取上清液,放入新 EP 管中分装、-80℃条件保存。复溶后,采用 Bradford 法测定蛋白质浓度。

尿蛋白酶切:使用 FASP 方法进行尿蛋白酶解【10】。100ug 尿蛋白加入到 10kD 超滤管(Pall, Port Washington, NY, USA)的滤膜上,使用 UA 溶液(8mo1/L 尿素,0.1mo1/L Tris-HCl, pH8.5)和 25 mmo1/L NH4HCO₃溶液分别洗涤两次,按照胰酶:蛋白为 1:50 的比例加入胰蛋白酶(Trypsin Gold, Promega,Fitchburg,WI, USA)进行消化,37℃水浴过夜。过夜后离心收集多肽通过 HLB 固相萃取柱(Waters, Milford, MA)进行除盐处理,用真空干燥抽干,存入-80℃保存。

#### (3) LC-MS/MS 串联质谱分析

酶切后的样品 0.1%甲酸水复溶,并稀释到 0.5 μg/μL,取每个样品制备混合多肽样,使用高 pH 反相肽段分离试剂盒(Thermo Fisher Scientific)进行分离。将混合多肽样品加于色谱柱上,用乙腈浓度梯度递增的溶液进行洗脱,通过离心收集十份流出液,使用真空干燥仪抽干后用 0.1%甲酸水复溶。使用 iRT 合成多肽 (Biognosis 公司),以 10: 1 的体积比例加入到十个组分和每个样品中。使用 EASY-nLC 1200 超高效液相色谱串联 Orbitrap Fusion Lumos 高分辨质谱仪对 10 个分级组分进行数据采集。将溶于 0.1%甲酸水中的肽段装载至预柱(75

Ψm×2cm , 3μm , C18 , 100A°) , 将洗脱液装载至反相分析柱

(50 μm×250 mm, 2 μm, C18, 100 A°), 洗脱梯度 4%-35%流动相 B (80% 乙腈 +0.1%甲酸+20%水,流速为 300 nL/min), 90 min。为实现全自动、灵敏的信号处理,在所有样品中使用校准试剂盒 (iRT kit, Biognosys, Switzerland),浓度为 1:20 v/v。以 DDA-MS 模式分析 10 个组分,参数设置如下:喷雾电压2.4 kV,0 rbitrap的一级分辨率为 60000、扫描范围为 350-1550 m/z,二级扫描范围为 200-2000 m/z,分辨率为 30000,筛选窗口为 2Da,碰撞能量为 30% HCD)。AGC 目标为 5e4,最大进样时间为 30 ms。raw 文件通过 PD(Proteome Discoverer 2.1,Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司)软件建库和分析。

# (4) 质谱数据处理

将PD搜库结果用于建立DIA采集方法,根据m/z分布密度计算窗口宽度和数量。将单个多肽样品进行DIA模式采集质谱数据。使用Spectronaut X软件对质谱数据进行处理和分析。导入每个样本DIA采集的raw文件进行搜库。高度可信蛋白标准为肽段q value<0.01,采用二级肽段所有碎片离子峰面积进行蛋白定量。

### (5) 统计学分析

对质谱鉴定结果进行缺失值填充(KNN 方法)【11】和 CV 值筛选(CV<0.3) 每两组数据之间的比较采用独立样本 t 检验。为尽量减少大鼠生长发育本身对于尿蛋白的影响,我们采用相邻时间点的比较方法,即第 4 周与第 0 周比较、第 8 周与第 4 周比较、第 12 周与第 8 周比较、第 16 周与第 12 周比较、第 18 周与第 16 周比较的方法,筛选差异蛋白标准为:两组之间变化倍数  $FC \ge 1.5$  或  $FC \le 0.67$ , P < 0.05。

#### (6) 差异蛋白功能注释

将筛选到的差异蛋白用 DAVID 数据库(https://david.ncifcrf.gov/)【13】和 IPA 软件(Ingenuity Systems, Mountain View, CA, USA)进行功能富集分析,均采用 P<0.05 的显著性阈值。

# 3 实验结果

#### 3.1 大鼠体重变化

为大体确定模型进展情况,我们对 15 只肝癌-炎癌模型的 wistar 大鼠的体重状况每周进行了记录。大鼠的体重变化规律符合我们的预期。在腹腔注射大概 8-9 周后,伴随着肝炎病情的加重,大鼠的体重在这一阶段出现了放缓的趋势。并且在腹腔注射大概 15 周左右,大鼠的体重变化出现了下降的趋势,这也跟之后我们的组织病理学结果相对应,在这一阶段,大鼠病情已经进展到了肝癌阶段。(见图 1)

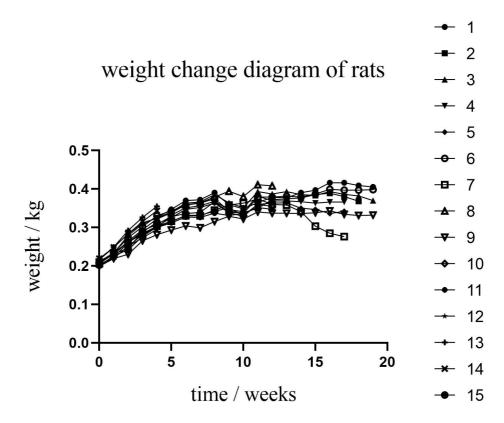


Figure 1. 大鼠体重变化图

# 3.2 血生化结果分析

血生化结果显示了肝癌-炎癌模型过程中,血液中肝功五项的变化结果。谷丙转氨酶(ALT)受肝细胞膜通透性的影响,一般与急性乙肝和慢性肝硬化有关。如图 2a 所示,谷丙转氨酶在 12 周后开始升高,这表明肝细胞受到了损害在 12 周后已经影响到血液。在图 2b 中,谷草转氨酶相对于谷丙转氨酶的升高有滞后性,它的升高提示肝细胞的损害已经发展到了细胞器水平,在 16 周后,血液中的谷草转氨酶水平升高。AST/ALT 比值变化也与转氨酶一致,如图 2c 所示,在肝细胞开始损伤时,ALT 会增加导致 AST/ALT 比值降低,当肝细胞线粒体受到伤害时,AST 开始增加 AST/ALT 比值又会上升。在 0-12 周时,肝细胞开始损伤,16 周后,肝细胞受到严重破坏。在图 2d 中我们可以发现,在肝癌-炎癌模型中,血液中最敏感的变化来自于碱性磷酸酶(ALP),其在第四周时就已有明显的升高,并且在疾病的进展过程中一直保持着较高的水平。肝脏作为主要的蛋白和白蛋白合成器官,但是在肝癌-炎癌模型中我们可以发现,当肝脏发生损伤病变后,血液中的总蛋白(TP)和白蛋白(ALB)仍处于正常状态,这可能与人体的稳态机制有关,如图 2e 和 2f 所示。

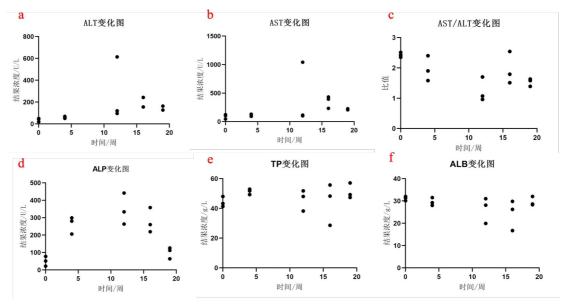


Figure 2. 大鼠肝功结果

# 3.3 肝脏大体结果分析

为对模型有直观的评估,我们直接观察处于肝癌-炎癌模型不同时期大鼠肝脏的表面观。如图 3 所示,3a、3b、3c、3d 分别对应正常时期、肝炎时期、肝硬化时期、肝癌时期的大鼠肝脏。在健康时期,大鼠肝脏呈淡红色,无纹理,质地柔软到了肝炎时期肝脏颜色会较正常时期偏暗,并且质韧;发展到肝硬化时期,肝脏表面会有非常强的颗粒感,并出现黄白色斑点;当发展到肝癌时期时,肝脏可见暗红色肿块,并且肝脏表面弥漫灰白色结节。

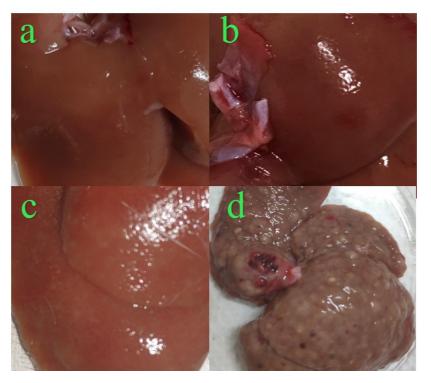


Figure 3. 大鼠肝脏大体图

# 3.4 病理切片结果分析

正常大鼠的结果如图 4a 所示,肝细胞索呈放射状排列,细胞质均质红染,核圆形居中,汇管区无炎细胞浸润。4 周之后,大鼠切片结果如图 4b,4c 所示,间质及汇管区附近出现炎细胞浸润,呈轻度肝炎状态(4b),部分间质炎细胞浸润较多,呈中度肝炎(4c)。12 周之后,间质区纤维组织增生,炎细胞浸润,假小叶生成,肝脏呈现结节性肝硬化症状(如图 4d)。16-18 周后,组织中可见较大面积的肿瘤组织,肿瘤细胞分化程度较高,排列较规则,少见核分裂现象,广泛可见静脉周围有结缔组织增生,伴有弥散的淋巴细胞浸润呈现肝癌早期症状(如图 4e)。如图 4f 所示,发展到肝癌晚期之后,组织中可见较大面积的肿瘤组织,肿瘤细胞分化程度较低,排列欠规则,多见核分裂现象,可见弥散的肿瘤细胞凋亡,核碎裂或溶解。

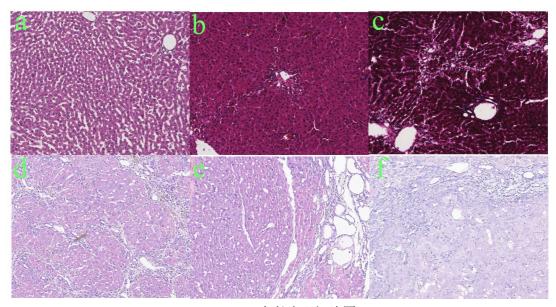
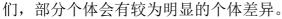


Figure 4. 大鼠病理切片图

#### 3.5 尿液蛋白质组变化分析

#### (1) 非监督聚类结果分析

为更好地判断大鼠肝癌-炎癌模型中尿蛋白组整体的变化情况,我们对各个 大鼠各个时间点进行了非监督聚类,聚类结果如图 5 所示。其中,编号 1-0 代表 1号大鼠注射二乙基亚硝胺之前,1-4代表1号大鼠注射4周药物之后,其余编 号同理。其非监督聚类的结果显示,在最后肝癌时期的7只大鼠中,其中有6只 分别是1,4,5,6,7,9号大鼠整体其尿蛋白变化情况受疾病影响较为明显; 而3号大鼠则表现出明显的个体差异。这也提示我们,在疾病模型中,我们有必 要注意个体差异带来的影响,我们的精准化医疗需要精准到每一个个体上。在受 疾病影响比较明显的6只大鼠中,我们发现注射药物前的第0周,可以显著的 聚集到一起与其他时间点分开;注射药物 4-8 周的时间点会相互交织在一起, 这可能与这一时期大鼠处于肝炎时期,由于不同大鼠免疫力不同,所以肝炎的 轻重进展也会不同,所以聚集到了一起;注射药物16周的时间点有的与注射药 物 12 周的时间点聚在一起,有的与注射药物 18 周的时间点聚在一起,这可能 也与肝癌-炎癌模型中个体不同导致的疾病进展快慢不同有关,有些大鼠在12 周发展为肝硬化,有些则是16周,有些16周发展为肝癌,有些则是需要18周。 总的来说, 尿蛋白非监督聚类的结果虽然有相邻时间点的交错, 但整体上把健 康大鼠、肝炎大鼠、肝硬化大鼠、肝癌大鼠四个时期进行了区分,并且还提示了我



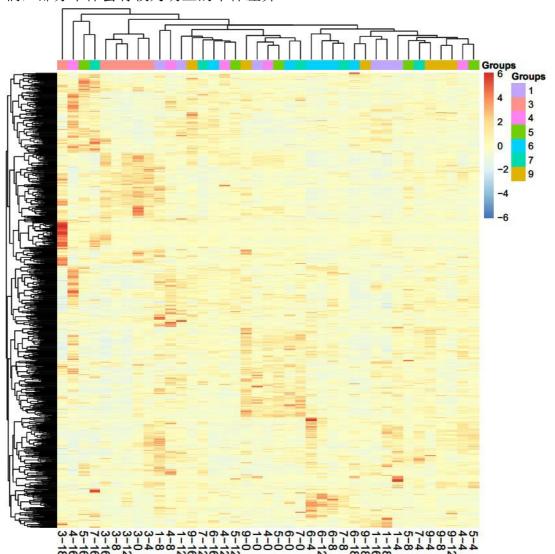


Figure 5. 尿蛋白非监督聚类结果图

#### (2) 差异蛋白和生物学通路分析

我们为了减少自身对照中生长发育的影响,对7只大鼠按照相邻时间点两两比较的方法寻找差异蛋白,7只大鼠第4、8、12、16、18周差异蛋白情况如表1所示,其具体 uniprot 信息如补充表1所示。我们将得到的差异蛋白通过 Ingenuity Pathway Analysis 软件进行分析,整理了不同样本不同时间点的 IPA 通路情况(如表2所示7只大鼠部分 IPA 通路,具体通路见补充表2)。

将7只大鼠共有的通路进行统计,最终得到32条 IPA 通路,其中多数都与肝癌-炎癌模型疾病的各阶段相关。在这32条通路中,有18条通路都与肝脏病变相关,其中主要包括三个方面:与肝脏损伤、炎症病变有关;与肿瘤的发生相关;肿瘤潜在的治疗靶点。有5条通路涉及到了肝脏的损伤、炎症、病变:外源代谢PXR信号通路【14】、α-肾上腺素能信号【15】、LXR/RXR激活【16】、FXR/RXR激活【16】、铁稳态信号通路【17】。其中,根据查阅相关文献,外源代谢PXR信号通路和α-肾上腺素能信号与肝脏的损伤和炎症相关,LXR/RXR激活和FXR/RXR激活与肝脏本身的发育和代谢、炎症相关,铁稳态信号通路的出现则与肝纤维化的发生相关。并且这些通路大多在第4周和第8周就已富集到。有9条通路都被文献提到过与肿

瘤的发生相关,其中包括: SPINK1 胰腺癌途径【18】、NRF2 介导的氧化应激反应【19】、谷胱甘肽介导的解毒作用【20】、PXR/RXR 激活【21】、外源代谢 AHR 信号通路【22】、急性期反应信号【23】、糖异生 I【24】、补体系统【25】、网格蛋白介导的内吞信号【26】。它们都被提到与肿瘤甚至是肝癌的发生和发展相关。还有 4 条通路不仅与肿瘤的发生、生长有关,还被提及到可能作为潜在的肿瘤的治疗靶点,包括未折叠蛋白反应【27】、凝血系统【28】、凋亡信号【29】、糖酵解 I【30】。这些潜在的靶点既有涉及肿瘤本身的生长和迁移,也有涉及癌细胞生长、代谢和调亡。

总的来说,我们本次的实验结果表明,我们的尿液蛋白质组可以发现肝癌-炎癌模型各个阶段的变化,这些变化所富集到的生物学过程也都被文献提及与 肝炎、肝癌相关。并且由于生物体的个体差异,诱导肿瘤的炎癌模型会出现疾病 进展快慢不同的个体差异现象。

Table 1. 7只大鼠所有时间点差异蛋白情况

大鼠编号	时间点	差异蛋白个数	上调	下调
	W4	154	81	73
	W8	196	132	64
1	W12	156	53	103
	W16	152	30	122
	W18	108	61	47
	W4	91	55	36
	W8	140	40	100
3	W12	86	55	31
	W16	121	71	50
	W18	179	96	83
	W4	157	65	91
4	W8	159	111	48
	W12	137	33	104
	W16	185	109	76
	W4	111	54	57
5	W8	104	45	59
	W12	89	50	39
	W16	161	82	79
	W4	196	104	92
	W8	149	66	83
6	W12	90	49	41
	W16	184	89	95
	W18	142	71	71
	W4	123	63	60
7	W8	92	51	41
	W12	108	49	59
	W16	212	101	111
,	W4	100	38	62
	W8	103	47	56

9	W12	56	25	31
	W16	178	114	64
	W18	154	50	104

Table 2. 7只大鼠 IPA 通路

	Ingenuity Canonical Pathways					
	<b>W4</b>	₩8	W12	W16	W18	
	Unfolded	SPINK1	LXR/RXR	Acute Phase	Glioma	
	protein	Pancreatic	Activation	Response	Invasivenes	
	response	Cancer		Signaling	s Signaling	
		Pathway	,			
	Role of IL-17A	Acute Phase	FXR/RXR	Tumoricidal	Macropinocy	
	in Psoriasis	Response	Activation	Function of	tosis	
		Signaling		Hepatic	Signaling	
				Natural		
				Killer Cells		
	Glucocorticoid	Gap	Acute Phase	Cytotoxic T	Actin	
	Receptor	Junction	Response	Lymphocyte-	Cytoskeleto	
	Signaling	Signaling	Signaling	mediated	n Signaling	
				Apoptosis of		
			,	Target Cells		
4	SPINK1	Superpathwa	Complement System	Iron	PXR/RXR	
1	Pancreatic	y of		homeostasis	Activation	
	Cancer Pathway	Methionine		signaling		
		Degradation		pathway		
	NRF2-Mediated	Glutathione	Triacylglycerol	Mitochondrial	Germ Cell-	
	0xidative	Biosynthesi	Degradation	Dysfunction	Sertoli	
	Stress	S			Cell	
	Response				Junction	
					Signaling	
	Parkinson's	Remodeling	Iron homeostasis	Lymphotoxin	PEDF	
	Signaling	of	signaling pathway	β Receptor	Signaling	
		Epithelial		Signaling		
		Adherens				
	W: 1 1 1 1	Junctions	C1 : T	CDOZ	V 1	
	Mitochondrial	Germ Cell- Sertoli	Gluconeogenesis I	CD27	Xenobiotic	
	Dysfunction			Signaling in	Metabolism	
		Cell Tunation		Lymphocytes	AHR	
		Junction			Signaling	
	Cintuin	Signaling	Clwoolwaia	Induction of	Pathway	
	Sirtuin	NRF2- Mediated	Glycolysis I		Leukocyte	
	Signaling			Apoptosis by	Extravasati	
	Pathway	Oxidative		HIV1	on	

		Stress			Signaling
		Response			
	Huntington's	ERK5	2-amino-3-	Pyruvate	LPS-
	Disease	Signaling	carboxymuconate	Fermentation	stimulated
	Signaling		Semialdehyde	to Lactate	MAPK
			Degradation to		Signaling
			Glutaryl-CoA	,	
	Glutathione	Ketolysis	Antiproliferative	Eumelanin	Actin
	Redox		Role of TOB in T	Biosynthesis	Nucleation
	Reactions I		Cell Signaling		by ARP-WASP
			,		Complex
	NRF2-Mediated	Acute Phase	SPINK1 Pancreatic	SPINK1	Acute Phase
	Oxidative	Response	Cancer Pathway	Pancreatic	Response
	Stress	Signaling		Cancer	Signaling
	Response			Pathway	
	Glutathione	LXR/RXR	Oxidative	Oxidative	LXR/RXR
	Redox	Activation	Phosphorylation	Phosphorylati	Activation
	Reactions I			on	
	LXR/RXR	FXR/RXR	Huntington's	Huntington's	FXR/RXR
	Activation	Activation	Disease Signaling	Disease	Activation
		0 1 1		Signaling	
	Glutathione-	Coagulation	Retinol	Retinol	Coagulation
3	mediated	System	Biosynthesis	Biosynthesis	System
J	Detoxification	0 1	0.5	0.5	
	Inhibition of	Complement	G Protein	G Protein	Intrinsic
	Matrix	System	Signaling	Signaling	Prothrombin
	Metalloproteas		Mediated by Tubby	Mediated by	Activation
	es SPINK1	Caveolar-	A 1	Tubby	Pathway
		mediated	Apelin Muscle	Apelin Muscle	Iron
	Pancreatic Cancer Pathway		Signaling Pathway	Signaling	homeostasis signaling
	cancer Failway	Endocytosis Signaling		Pathway	pathway
	Xenobiotic	Clathrin-	Triacylglycerol	Triacylglycer	Complement
	Metabolism PXR	mediated	Degradation	ol	System
	Signaling	Endocytosis	Degradation	Degradation	System
	Pathway	Signaling		Degradation	
	PXR/RXR	Atheroscler	Lactose	Lactose	Extrinsic
	Activation	osis	Degradation III	Degradation	Prothrombin
	1100114401011	Signaling	202144411011 111	III	Activation
		01011011110		111	Pathway
	Ceramide	IL-12	Eicosanoid	Eicosanoid	Pyruvate
	Degradation	Signaling	Signaling	Signaling	Fermentatio
	<u> </u>	and	0 2 <b></b> -G	J	n to

		Production			Lactate
		in			
		Macrophages			
	IL-15	Iron	Endothelin-1	Endothelin-1	Gluconeogen
	Signaling	homeostasis	Signaling	Signaling	esis I
		signaling			
		pathway			
	NRF2-Mediated	Ferroptosis	Mitochondrial	SPINK1	
	Oxidative	Signaling	Dysfunction	Pancreatic	
	Stress	Pathway		Cancer	
	Response			Pathway	
	Apelin	Complement	TCA Cycle II	Coagulation	
	Adipocyte	System	(Eukaryotic)	System	
	Signaling				
	Pathway				
	PXR/RXR	Apoptosis	Oxidative	LXR/RXR	
	Activation	Signaling	Phosphorylation	Activation	
	Xenobiotic	Acute Phase	Gluconeogenesis I	Acute Phase	
4	Metabolism PXR	Response		Response	
	Signaling	Signaling		Signaling	
	Pathway				
	Acute Phase	LXR/RXR	Glycolysis I	Extrinsic	
	Response	Activation		Prothrombin	
	Signaling			Activation	
				Pathway	
	Unfolded	Glutamine	Sirtuin Signaling	Chondroitin	
	protein	Biosynthesi	Pathway	Sulfate	
	response	s I		Degradation	
				(Metazoa)	
	Glutathione	L-cysteine	Choline	Airway	
	Redox	Degradation	Degradation I	Pathology in	
	Reactions I	II		Chronic	
				Obstructive	
				Pulmonary	
				Disease	
	Methylthioprop	Glutaryl-	Xanthine and	Atheroscleros	
	ionate	CoA	Xanthosine	is Signaling	
	Biosynthesis	Degradation	Salvage		
	Glutathione-	Phagosome	SPINK1 Pancreatic	Superoxide	
	mediated	Maturation	Cancer Pathway	Radicals	
	Detoxification			Degradation	
	Intrinsic	Necroptosis	Triacylglycerol	Complement	
	Prothrombin	Signaling	Degradation	System	

	Activation	Pathway			
	Pathway				
	NRF2-Mediated	Acute Phase	Coagulation	Gluconeogenes	
	Oxidative	Response	System	is I	
	Stress	Signaling			
	Response				
	Gap Junction	LXR/RXR	Acute Phase	Glycolysis I	
	Signaling	Activation	Response		
			Signaling		
	Axonal	FXR/RXR	Intrinsic	Mitochondrial	
	Guidance	Activation	Prothrombin	Dysfunction	
	Signaling		Activation		
			Pathway		
_	Circadian	SPINK1	Extrinsic	LPS/IL-1	
5	Rhythm	Pancreatic	Prothrombin	Mediated	
	Signaling	Cancer	Activation	Inhibition of	
		Pathway	Pathway	RXR Function	
	Apelin	Methylglyox	LXR/RXR	Acute Phase	
	Adipocyte	al	Activation	Response	
	Signaling	Degradation		Signaling	
	Pathway	I			
	Gluconeogenesi	Lysine	SPINK1 Pancreatic	LXR/RXR	
	s I	Degradation II	Cancer Pathway	Activation	
	Glycolysis I	Lysine	FXR/RXR	Glutathione	
		Degradation	Activation	Redox	
		V		Reactions I	
	Glutathione	TR/RXR	Role of Tissue	Aspartate	
	Redox	Activation	Factor in Cancer	Degradation	
	Reactions I			II	
	Sorbitol	Airway	GP6 Signaling	Xenobiotic	
	Degradation I	Pathology	Pathway	Metabolism	
		in Chronic		AHR Signaling	
		Obstructive		Pathway	
		Pulmonary			
		Disease			
	Glutathione-	Atheroscler	Complement System	Superoxide	
	mediated	osis		Radicals	
	Detoxification	Signaling		Degradation	
	SPINK1	Glutathione	NRF2-Mediated	Acute Phase	Glycolysis
	Pancreatic	Biosynthesi	Oxidative Stress	Response	Ι
	Cancer Pathway	S	Response	Signaling	
	Superoxide	γ-glutamyl	PXR/RXR	LXR/RXR	Gluconeogen

	Radicals	Cycle	Activation	Activation	esis I
	Degradation				
	Intrinsic	Glycolysis	Xenobiotic	FXR/RXR	Pyruvate
	Prothrombin	I	Metabolism PXR	Activation	Fermentatio
	Activation		Signaling Pathway		n to
	Pathway				Lactate
	Extrinsic	Gluconeogen	Apelin Adipocyte	γ-glutamyl	NRF2-
	Prothrombin	esis I	Signaling Pathway	Cycle	Mediated
6	Activation				Oxidative
	Pathway				Stress
					Response
	NRF2-Mediated	Glutamine	Glutathione Redox	Iron	PXR/RXR
	Oxidative	Biosynthesi	Reactions I	homeostasis	Activation
	Stress	s I		signaling	
	Response			pathway	
	Mitochondrial	Complement	Neuroprotective	Glutathione	Xenobiotic
	Dysfunction	System	Role of THOP1 in	Biosynthesis	Metabolism
			Alzheimer's		AHR
			Disease		Signaling
					Pathway
	NAD Salvage	LXR/RXR	Methylthiopropion	Atheroscleros	Unfolded
	Pathway II	Activation	ate Biosynthesis	is Signaling	protein
					response
	Amyotrophic	NRF2-	MIF-mediated	Coagulation	Glutathione
	Lateral	Mediated	Glucocorticoid	System	Redox
	Sclerosis	Oxidative	Regulation		Reactions I
	Signaling	Stress			
		Response			
	Glutathione	FXR/RXR	Glutathione-	Complement	HIF1 α
	Redox	Activation	mediated	System	Signaling
	Reactions I		Detoxification		
	Senescence	Ferroptosis	Huntington's	Hepatic	Glucocortic
	Pathway	Signaling	Disease Signaling	Fibrosis /	oid
		Pathway		Hepatic	Receptor
				Stellate Cell	Signaling
				Activation	
	Coronavirus	SPINK1	Hepatic Fibrosis	Acute Phase	
	Replication	Pancreatic	Signaling Pathway	Response	
	Pathway	Cancer		Signaling	
		Pathway	,	,	
	Coronavirus	Retinol	Apelin Adipocyte	LXR/RXR	
	Pathogenesis	Biosynthesi	Signaling Pathway	Activation	
	Pathway	S			

	Axonal	Triacylglyc	Osteoarthritis	FXR/RXR	_
	Guidance	erol	Pathway	Activation	
	Signaling	Degradation			
	Neuroprotectiv	Pulmonary	LXR/RXR	Coagulation	
	e Role of	Healing	Activation	System	
	THOP1 in	Signaling			
7	Alzheimer's	Pathway			
	Disease				
	NRF2-mediated	TCA Cycle	Endocannabinoid	Complement	
	Oxidative	II	Developing Neuron	System	
	Stress	(Eukaryotic	Pathway		
	Response	)			
	Methylglyoxal	L-cysteine	CCR3 Signaling in	Iron	_
	Degradation I	Degradation	Eosinophils	homeostasis	
		II		signaling	
				pathway	
	Hypusine	Superpathwa	Colorectal Cancer	Tryptophan	
	Biosynthesis	y of	Metastasis	Degradation X	
		Methionine	Signaling	(Mammalian,	
		Degradation		via	
				Tryptamine)	
	SPINK1	Coronavirus	Phagosome	Gluconeogenes	
	Pancreatic	Replication	Maturation	is I	
	Cancer Pathway	Pathway			
	Pentose	Ferroptosis	MYC Mediated	Ethanol	
	Phosphate	Signaling	Apoptosis	Degradation	
	Pathway	Pathway	Signaling	II	
	(Oxidative				
	Branch)				
	Arginine	Sirtuin	Axonal Guidance	Noradrenaline	
	Biosynthesis	Signaling	Signaling	and	
	IV	Pathway		Adrenaline	
				Degradation	
	SPINK1	Apelin	TCA Cycle II	Acute Phase	Role of IL-
	Pancreatic	Adipocyte	(Eukaryotic)	Response	17A in
	Cancer Pathway	Signaling		Signaling	Psoriasis
		Pathway			
	Glucocorticoid	G Protein	Death Receptor	LXR/RXR	HIF1 α
	Receptor	Signaling	Signaling	Activation	Signaling
	Signaling	Mediated by			
		Tubby			
	Germ Cell-	Androgen	2-ketoglutarate	FXR/RXR	Gluconeogen
	Sertoli Cell	Signaling	Dehydrogenase	Activation	esis I

	Junction		Complex		
	Signaling				
	Pulmonary	IL-1	Branched-chain	Coagulation	Glycolysis
9	Healing	Signaling	$\alpha$ -keto acid	System	Ι
	Signaling		Dehydrogenase		
	Pathway		Complex		
	Sertoli Cell-	Apelin	Apoptosis	Intrinsic	LXR/RXR
	Sertoli Cell	Muscle	Signaling	Prothrombin	Activation
	Junction	Signaling		Activation	
	Signaling	Pathway		Pathway	
	Remodeling of	Axonal	Creatine-	Complement	Role of PKR
	Epithelial	Guidance	phosphate	System	in
	Adherens	Signaling	Biosynthesis		Interferon
	Junctions				Induction
					and
					Antiviral
					Response
	Sirtuin	α –	2-oxobutanoate	Extrinsic	Phagosome
	Signaling	Adrenergic	Degradation I	Prothrombin	Maturation
	Pathway	Signaling		Activation	
				Pathway	
	Sucrose	Oxytocin	Acetyl-CoA	Iron	Methylglyox
	Degradation V	Signaling	Biosynthesis I	homeostasis	al
	(Mammalian)	Pathway	(Pyruvate	signaling	Degradation
			Dehydrogenase	pathway	Ι
			Complex)		
	Chondroitin	Gαs	Glycine Cleavage	Osteoarthriti	Hypusine
	Sulfate	Signaling	Complex	s Pathway	Biosynthesi
	Degradation				S
	(Metazoa)				
	Dermatan	G Beta	Aspartate	Role of	Pyruvate
	Sulfate	Gamma	Degradation II	Tissue Factor	Fermentatio
	Degradation	Signaling		in Cancer	n to
	(Metazoa)				Lactate

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